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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/989,814
Filing Date: November 20, 2001
Appellant(s): WILSON ET AL.

MAILED

AUG 24 2007

Technology Center 2100

Ari G Akmal
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 5/9/2007 appealing from the Office action mailed 9/15/2006.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

5983227	NAZEM	11-1999
200200781040	KELLY	12-2000

MyYahoo.com Help pages, Archive.org, 1999

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The rejections of claims 17-19 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, have been withdrawn as necessitated by the Appellant's argument (pages 23-24).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-8 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yahoo, in view of Nazem et al, hereinafter Nazem (USPat.# 5,983,227, 11/9/1999).

Regarding independent claim 1, Yahoo discloses a main website—Yahoo.com—having many personalized versions of the main websites-- *wherein one of the web sites is a parent and one of the web sites is a child of the parent*(pages 1-3).

Moreover, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. A user is allowed to configure a version of the Yahoo website, so that it incorporates many of the content

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of the main website. However, there are certain assets that cannot be modified by the user personalizing the websites (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *wherein the parent has one or more assets and wherein the parent and child are configured to share each of the assets using one of a set of modes consisting of a first mode in which both the first and second objects can utilize the asset, but only the first object can modify the asset.*

Furthermore, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website, as the main website and the personalized website that incorporates many of the content of the main website (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *a second mode in which both the first and second objects can utilize the asset, and both the first and second objects can modify the asset.* Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: *two or more web sites operating on the server.* However, Nazem teaches the storage of live data, and a customized web page for storing the live data on a server's shared memory (col.3, lines 59-col.4, line 67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have stored both main, and custom websites on the same server, because Nazem teaches increasing the convenience of not having to wait for a long time to receive a customized web page(col.4, lines 7-23). This provides the benefit of quickly, and efficiently access the information on the websites.

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches adding additional pages to the personalized site adding, removing or rearrange the personalized content--*wherein one of the web sites is a descendant of the child site and wherein the child and the descendant are*

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configured to share one or more assets of the child using one or more of the first, second and third modes (pages 1-6, 15-16).

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches adding additional pages to the personalized site adding, removing or rearrange the personalized content. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website (as the main website), the personalized website, and the additional pages—*descendant*-- that incorporate many of the content of the main website -- *wherein if an asset shared between the child is also shared between the parent and the child, the asset is shared and the descendant between the child and the descendant in a mode which is no less restrictive then the mode in which the asset is shared between the parent and the child.* (pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site--*wherein the parent and the child share a plurality of assets as a set* (pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts, such as news, weather, stock prices, etc., of the main site--*wherein the parent and the child share one or more assets individually* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

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Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share some of the information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site. There is certain information which cannot be changed by the personalized site-- *wherein the parent has one or more assets which are not shared with the child* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not used by the main website which are only shared with the personalized websites-- *wherein the child has one or more assets which are not shared with the parent* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not used by the main website, only by the personalized site pages which are only shared with the personalized websites -- *wherein each web site can share assets only with direct descendants of the web site--* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

4. Claims 17-19, and 21-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MyYahoo.com Help Pages, Archive.org, 1999, hereinafter Yahoo, in view of Kelly et al, hereinafter Kelly (USPub. # 2002/00781040 A1, 6/20/2002, filed on 12/19/2000).

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Regarding independent claim 17, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. A user is allowed to configure a version of the Yahoo website, so that it incorporates many of the content of the main website. However, there are certain assets that cannot be modified, by the user personalizing the websites. The user can also rearrange the content in the personalized website (pages 1-11)-- *selecting an asset of a first object, and sharing the selected asset with a second object, wherein the second object is a child of the first object in a hierarchical structure, wherein sharing the selected asset comprises enabling the first object to utilize and modify the selected asset*, Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: *enabling the second object to utilize the selected asset until the second object attempts to modify the selected asset, making a copy of the selected asset when the second object attempts to modify the selected asset and thereafter disabling the second object's ability to utilize the selected asset and enabling the second object to modify and utilize the copy of the selected asset*. However, Kelly teaches allowing a user to view a web page until an edit content link is selected. The server then produces a copy of an editable version of the web page, thereby preventing the user from editing the original web page, and permitting the editing of the editable copy (0067-0068, 0070). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Yahoo, and Kelly, because of all the reasons found in Kelly, including allow unskilled users to easily , and optionally update web pages (0005).

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 17, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share some information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite

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parts of the main site. There is certain information which cannot be changed by the personalized site, but is edited by the main site -- *wherein the parent has one or more assets which are not shared with the child* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 17, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website, as the main website and the personalized website that incorporates many of the content of the main website-- *sharing a second asset of the first object with the second object, wherein sharing the second asset comprises enabling the first object and the second object to utilize and modify the second asset* (pages 1-6, 10-11)

Regarding independent claim 21, Yahoo discloses a main website—Yahoo.com—having many personalized versions of the main website-- *selecting two objects which have a hierarchical relationship wherein a first one of the objects is a parent of a second one of the objects* (pages 1-3).

Moreover, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. A user is allowed to configure a version of the Yahoo website, so that it incorporates many of the content of the main website. However, there are certain assets that cannot be modified by the user personalizing the websites (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *selecting one or more assets of the first object: and sharing the selected assets of the first object with the second object. wherein each of*

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the selected assets is shared using a mode chosen from a group consisting of a first mode in which both the first and second objects can utilize the asset, but only the first object can modify the asset.

Further, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website, as the main website and the personalized website that incorporates many of the content of the main website (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *a second mode in which both the first and second objects can utilize the asset, and both the first and second objects can modify the asset.*

Furthermore, Yahoo teaches adding additional pages to the personalized site adding, removing or rearrange the personalized content-- *wherein the second object shares one or more selected assets with a third object which is a child of the second object, wherein the one or more selected assets are shared using one or more of the first, second and third modes* (pages 1-6, 15-16).

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches adding additional pages to the personalized site adding, removing or rearrange the personalized content. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website (as the main website), the personalized website, and the additional pages—*descendant*-- that incorporate many of the content of the main website -- *wherein if an asset shared between the first object and the second object is also shared between the second object and the third object, the asset is shared between*

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the second object and the third object in a mode which is no less restrictive than the mode in which the asset is shared between the first object and the second object(pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site--*wherein the first object and the second object sharing a plurality of assets as a set* (pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

Regarding claim 24, which depends on claim 23, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news (containing current events, magazine, etc.)--*class of assets--*, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 24, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news (containing current events, magazine, etc.), weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc.--*the class of assets is a child of a base asset class--* which are shared with the personalized websites (pages 1-9).

Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts, such as news, weather, stock prices, etc., of the main site--*wherein the first and second object sharing one or more assets individually* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share some of the information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site. There is certain information, which cannot be changed by the personalized site-- *wherein the method further comprises the first object utilizing one or more assets, which are not shared with the second object* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 28, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not used by the main website which are only shared with the personalized websites-- *wherein the method further comprises the second object utilizing one or more assets which are not shared with the first object.* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 29, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not used by the main website, only by the personalized site pages which are only shared with the personalized websites. -- *wherein the method further comprises each object sharing assets only, with direct descendants of the object.--* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding independent claim 30, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. A user is allowed to configure a version of the Yahoo website, so that it incorporates many of the content of the main website. However, there are certain assets that cannot be

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modified by the user personalizing the websites. The user can also rearrange the content in the personalized website (pages 1-11)-- *two or more web sites; wherein one of the web sites is a parent and one of the web sites is a child of the parent; and wherein the parent has one or more assets used in the presentation of the web site and wherein the parent and child are configured to share each of the assets using a set of modes comprising: a first mode in which both the parent and child can utilize the asset, but only the parent can modify the asset, a second mode in which both the parent and child can utilize the asset, and both the parent and child can modify the asset, ,* Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: *a third mode in which the parent can utilize and modify the asset, but wherein the child can utilize the asset until the child attempts to modify the asset, at which time a copy of the asset is generated and the child can utilize and modify the copy of the asset. enabling the second object to utilize the selected asset until the second object attempts to modify the selected asset, making a copy of the selected asset when the second object attempts to modify the selected asset and thereafter disabling the second object's ability to utilize the selected asset and enabling the second object to modify and utilize the copy of the selected asset.* However, Kelly teaches allowing a user to view a web page until an edit content link is selected. The server then produces a copy of an editable version of the web page, thereby preventing the user from editing the original web page, and permitting the editing of the editable copy (0067-0068, 0070). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Yahoo, and Kelly, because of all the reasons found in Kelly, including allow unskilled users to easily, and optionally update web pages (0005).

(10) Response to Argument

Regarding claim 1, the Appellant argues that neither Yahoo, nor Nazem teach a third mode (page 13, parag.3-4). The Examiner concurs with this argument. However, the language of claim 1 only requires that only one of the three modes has to be performed, and not all of them (lines 6-7).

Moreover, the Appellant argues that Yahoo does not disclose two websites, wherein one website is a parent and the other is a child (page 13, last 2 parag.-page14). The Examiner disagrees, because MyYahoo website page is a child object of the main Yahoo page, because most of the data in MyYahoo data is derived or comes from (shared with) the main Yahoo website (pages 1-11). **MyYahoo website page depends on, and it's linked to the Yahoo page. In other words, MyYahoo page is a child page or object of Yahoo page, because it is hierarchically dependent or is under the main Yahoo website. The main Yahoo website fathers the personalized MyYahoo website by providing the content to be presented to a user on the MyYahoo website.**

Although, Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: *two or more web sites operating on the server*. However, Nazem teaches the storage of live data, and a customized web page for storing the live data on a server's shared memory (col.3, lines 59-col.4, line 67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have stored both main, and custom websites on the same server, because Nazem teaches increasing the convenience of not having to wait for a long time to receive a customized web page(col.4, lines 7-23). **This provides the benefit of accessing quickly, and efficiently the information on the**

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websites, and thus avoiding delay caused by the separation between the two websites at two different locations.

In addition, the Appellant states that Yahoo does not teach the sharing of selected asset in which both the parent and the child can use the asset, but only the parent can modify the asset (page 15, parag.2-3). The Examiner disagrees, because Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. A user is allowed to configure a version of the content provided in the Yahoo website, so that it incorporates many of the content of the main website. However, there are certain assets, such as the "MyYahoo!" logo, the ads posted by the main Yahoo site, such as "Ebay", descriptive text provided by Yahoo, such as "Customize you're My Yahoo Headlines....", etc. (page 2) that cannot be modified by the user personalizing the websites (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- wherein the parent has one or more assets and wherein the parent and child are configured to share each of the assets using one of a set of modes consisting of a first mode in which both the first and second objects can utilize the asset, but only the first object can modify the asset.

Moreover, the Appellant indicates that Yahoo fails to teach the second mode, where both the parent and the child website can utilize, and modify the asset (page 15, parag.3). The Examiner disagrees, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. The main website, and the users have the ability to configure the Yahoo website by deleting, relocating, etc the assets, and the personalized website incorporates many of the same content

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found in the main website (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *a second mode in which both the first and second objects can utilize the asset, and both the first and second objects can modify the asset.*

Moreover, the Appellant remarks that the Examiner didn't bother to show where Yahoo teaches the third mode (page 16, parag.3). As indicated above, and as validated by claim 1, only one mode is required to meet the claim language.

Regarding claim 17, the Appellant argues that Yahoo nowhere discloses that the Yahoo page, and MyYahoo page are in a hierarchical parent/child relationship with each other, first, and second modes (page 18). The Examiner showed above that this limitation is clearly taught by Yahoo. Therefore, the explanation above also holds true in this case.

Moreover, the Appellant points out that the Yahoo does not teach the third mode (page 20). In this case, modes one and two were shown in the rejections of the claim above, since only one mode is required to meet the claim language (claim 21, lines 7-8). Therefore, one needs not to show the third mode if either the first or second mode were shown.

The statements above regarding the first and second mode similarly apply to claim 30.

Furthermore, the third mode that the Appellant has argued above as not being taught by Yahoo, is taught by Kelly, who teaches allowing a user to view a web page until an edit content link is selected. The server, then produces a copy of an editable version of the web page, thereby preventing the user from editing the original web page, and permitting the editing of the editable copy (0067-0068, 0070). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

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time of the invention to combine Yahoo, and Kelly, because of all the reasons found in Kelly, including allow unskilled users to easily, and optionally update web pages (0005). This could also prevent conflicts arising from the user trying to access content that is being updated, and uploaded to the main Yahoo webpage.

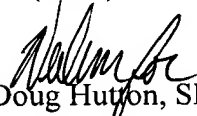
(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.


Conclusion

For all of the reasons stated above the Examiner believes that the rejections should be sustained.


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Doug Hutton, SPE 2176
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Respectfully submitted,


CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
Cesar B. Paula
August 18, 2007